Utvalg:	Infrastrukturutvalget	Dato: 01.03.16
IU-sak: 1/16		

PRESENTASJON AV ETABLERTE INFRASTRUKTURER VED UiB

Henvisning til bakgrunnsdokumenter
IU –sak 6/15 om kjernefasiliteter ved UIB
Orienteringssak a fra IU-møte 29 september2015

Saken gjelder:
UIB har flere infrastrukturer som over tid har utviklet gode praksiser og rutiner i forhold til åpenhet, tilgjengelighet, nettverksbygging, drift og service. Som et ledd i prosessen med å utvikle gode retningslinjer for UiBs infrastrukturer, vil det være naturlig for IU å innhente erfaring fra noen sentrale infrastrukturer ved institusjonen.

Forslag til vedtak:
IU tar presentasjonene av infrastrukturene EPOS og PROBE til etterretning

Saksforelegg
European Plate Observing System (EPOS) var ett av to UiB-koordinerte prosjekt som fikk støtte ved forrige tildelingsrunde fra Forskningsrådets INFRASTRUKTUR program.

I UiBs støttebrev som fulgte søknaden, ble prosjektet beskrevet slik:

"The goal of EPOS is to promote and make possible innovative approaches for a better understanding of the physical processes controlling earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, unrest episodes and tsunamis as well as those driving tectonics and Earth surface dynamics. Integration of the existing national and trans-national RIs will increase access and use of the multidisciplinary data recorded by the solid Earth monitoring networks, acquired in laboratory experiments and/or produced by computational simulations. Establishment of EPOS will foster worldwide interoperability in Earth Sciences and provide services to a broad community of users" http://www.epos-eu.org/ One of the main objective of the Norwegian Node (EPOS-Norway) will be to integrate all the multidisciplinary solid Earth data into a single e-infrastructure. This will be combined with significant development of processing, visualization and modelling tools to allow Earth scientists to benefit from the variety of data sets in solving complex problems associated with the earth's deformation. There is an urgent need for improved observational capacity in the Arctic and the proposal therefore has an important component addressing this through new instruments to be placed in selected areas in the Arctic."

EPOS var ett av tre prosjekter på det Europeiske veikartet som ESFRI i 2014 anbefalte kommisjonen å prioritere[1]

[1] https://ec.europa.eu/research/infrastructures/pdf/ESFRI_projects_for_impl_7_april_2014.pdf

Som et resultat av anbefalingen, ble det laget en egen utlysning i H2020 der EPOS ble invitert til å søke[2]. UiB var partner i søknaden som ble sendt fra den Italienske koordinatoren av EPOS-Europa og som fikk bevilgning. I søknaden ble prosjektet beskrevet slik:

"The nations of Europe are distributed around some of the most complex and dynamic geological systems on the planet and understanding these is essential to the security of livelihoods and economic power of Europeans. Many of the solutions to the grand challenges in the geosciences have been led by European scientists – the understanding of stratigraphy (the timing and distribution of layers of sediment on Earth) and the discovery of the concept of plate tectonics being among the most significant. Our ability to monitor the Earth is rapidly evolving through development of new sensor technology, both onand below-ground and from outer space; we are able to deliver this information with increasing rapidity, integrate it, provide solutions to geological understanding and furnish essential information for decision makers. Earth science monitoring systems are distributed across Europe and the globe and measure the physico-chemical characteristics of the planet under different geological regimes. EPOS will bring together 24 European nations and combine national Earth science facilities, the associated data and models together with the scientific expertise into one integrated delivery system for the solid Earth. This infrastructure will allow the Earth sciences to achieve a step change in our understanding of the planet; it will enable us to prepare for geo-hazards and to responsibly manage the subsurface for infrastructure development, waste storage and the use of Earth's resources. With a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC) to be located in Rome (Italy), EPOS will provide an opportunity for Europe to maintain world-leading European Earth sciences and will represent a model for pan-European federated infrastructure."

Proteomikk enheten ved UiB (PROBE) ble etablert som et resultat av en tildeling fra Forskningsrådet under programmet FUGE (Funksjonell genomforskning).[3]
På PROBES hjemmeside[4] er fasiliteten beskrevet på følgende måte:

"The Proteomics Unit at the University of Bergen (PROBE) is a national core facility for large scale protein analysis using mass spectrometry, and is the leading node of the NorProteomics Consortium.

PROBE is equipped for a wide range of proteomics analysis, from the identification of proteins present in a sample to comparison of protein expression profiles between different samples. Expertise in experimental design, sample preparation, sample analysis and data interpretation is also available.

PROBE offers service, support and collaborations to those interested in doing mass spectrometry based protein analysis on any type of sample."

PROBE er etablert som en av åtte kjernefasiliteter ved MOF. Disse er nærmere beskrevet i saksforelegg og presentasjon til IU-sak 6/15.

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[2] INFRADEV-3-2015, TOPIC : Individual implementation and operation of ESFRI projects
http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/h2020/topics/554-infradev-3-2015.html

[3] http://www.forskningsradet.no/prognett-fuge/Forside/1226993493126
Programmet er nå avsluttet og har blitt etterfulgt av Biotek2021

[4] http://www.uib.no/rg/probe